

It is at this point that it receives the excretory duct of the superficial submaxillary gland.

The superficial submaxillary gland is a glandular mass of a rose-colour, and of an oval form, a little larger than the parotid, situated immediately beneath the skin, and applied against the pectoral muscle. The excretory duct which it emits is 9 centims. long; it runs forward, crossing the sterno-mastoidian, and opens into the excretory duct of the deep-seated submaxillary at the point already indicated. The superficial submaxillary gland is the first that makes its appearance when an Echidna is deprived of its skin; it has, however, hitherto escaped the notice of anatomists.

The common excretory duct of the deep-seated and superficial submaxillary glands presents a most remarkable arrangement, which escaped the notice of Cuvier and Duvernoy. This arrangement has been partially described by Owen, who regards it as unique in the class Mammalia.

The excretory duct, after having slightly dilated, passes forward, describing certain flexuosities and diminishing pretty rapidly in size. After having skirted the inner margin of the inferior maxillary, it reaches the symphysis of the chin. From its inner side lateral branches are given off, which, in their turn, divide several times, and open upon the floor of the mouth by very numerous orifices arranged in a single longitudinal row stretching from the base of the tongue to the symphysis of the chin.

I have had the good fortune to be able to examine the fleshy parts of the head of the New-Guinea Echidna (*Acanthoglossus Bruijuii*), a species still so rare that the Museum of Paris alone possesses the few individuals at present known. In this we find the arrangement of the terminal part of the excretory duct of the submaxillary glands vary a little. This duct swells into a fusiform reservoir, with very glandular walls, especially behind, extended from the base of the tongue to the symphysis. From the inner surface of this reservoir issue four or five secondary ducts, which open directly upon the floor of the mouth.

With regard to the sublingual glands, I have nothing to add to the observations of Cuvier, who described them for the first time. They seem to have escaped the notice of Prof. Owen.—*Comptes Rendus*, November 24, 1879, p. 910.

American Jurassic Mammals.

Prof. Marsh has recently described some additional remains of Mammals from the Jurassic strata of the Rocky Mountains. One of the most interesting is the *Ctenacodon serratus*, which agrees in its main features with the genus *Plagiaulax* of Falconer. The others are *Dryolestes arcuatus*, *Tinodon robustus*, and *T. lepidus*. These forms, as well as those already described, show a great resemblance to known types from the Purbeck beds of England.